Gazette of the United States.

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General Post-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, inclusively, for carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads, from the first day of January next, until the first day of June, 1794.

In MASSACHUSETTS *and* NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

1. From *Wiscasset* to *Portland* in the district of *Maine*: The mail to leave Wiscasset every Tuesday by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portland the next day by one in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Portland every Thursday by six in the morning, and arrive at Wiscasset the next day by one in the afternoon.

2. From *Portland* to *Portsmouth*: The mail to leave Portland every Monday and Thursday by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday at one in the afternoon, and arrive at Portland on Wednesday and Saturday by six in the evening.

3. From *Portsmouth* to *Boston*: From November first to May first, the mail to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday and Friday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston on Wednesday and Saturday by six in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth on Tuesday and Friday by ten in the forenoon:—And from May first to November first, the mail to leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Boston the same days by six in the evening:—Returning, to leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Portsmouth the same days by six in the evening.

In MASSACHUSETTS, CONNECTICUT *and* NEW-YORK.

4. From *Boston*, by *Worcester*, *Springfield*, *Hartford*, *Middletown*, and *New-Haven*, to *New-York*: From November first to May first, the mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at New-York every Saturday and Wednesday (the sixth day from its departure) by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday and Thursday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston every Saturday and Wednesday, by ten in the forenoon: And from May first to November first, the mail to leave Boston every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by three o'clock in the morning, and arrive at New-York every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday (the fourth day from its departure) by eleven in the forenoon: Returning, to leave New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Boston every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday, by six in the evening.

In NEW-YORK, NEW-JERSEY *and* PENNSYLVANIA.

5. Between *New-York*, (by Newark and Elizabethtown) and *Philadelphia*, every day in the week, Sunday excepted: The mails to leave New-York at noon, and Philadelphia at one o'clock in the afternoon; and arrive at Philadelphia and New-York respectively, the next day after their departure, by ten in the forenoon; excepting the mails of Saturday, which are to arrive at the same hour on Monday.

In PENNSYLVANIA *and* MARYLAND.

6. From *Philadelphia* to *Baltimore*: The mail to leave Philadelphia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at noon, and arrive at Baltimore each succeeding day by noon: Returning, to leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Philadelphia each succeeding day by eleven in the forenoon.

7. From *Baltimore* to *Alexandria*: The mail to leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Alexandria each succeeding day by eight in the morning: Returning, to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by four o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Baltimore on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by ten in the forenoon.

In VIRGINIA.

8. From *Alexandria* to *Richmond*, *Petersburg*, *Suffolk* and *Portsmouth*: The mail to leave Alexandria every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at nine o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Richmond every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by six in the evening; at Petersburg, every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at ten in the forenoon; at Suffolk every Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday by six in the afternoon; and at Portsmouth every Friday, Monday and Wednesday, by ten in the forenoon: Returning, to leave Portsmouth the same Friday, Monday and Wednesday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Suffolk the same days by seven in the evening; and at Petersburg the next Monday, Wednesday and Friday by eleven in the forenoon; leave Petersburg the same days at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Richmond the same days by six in the evening: leave Richmond on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Alexandria the next Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by three in the afternoon.

9. From *Richmond*, by *Williamsburg*, *York-Town* and *Hampton*, to *Norfolk*. The mail to leave Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, by four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norfolk on each succeeding day, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday, by six in the morning, and arrive at Richmond each succeeding day, by six in the evening.

In VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

10. From *Petersburg*, by *Halifax*, *Tarborough* and *Smithfield*, to *Fayetteville*. The mail to leave Petersburg every Friday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening: Returning, to leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Petersburg the next Friday, by eleven in the forenoon.

In NORTH *and* SOUTH CAROLINA *and* GEORGIA.

11. From Fayetteville, by Cheraw Court-House, Camden, Columbia and Cambridge, to Augusta, The mail to leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, reach Camden the next day by five in the afternoon, and arrive at Augusta the next Saturday by noon: Returning to leave Augusta every Thursday, at five in the morning, arrive at Camden the next Sunday by five in the morning, and at Fayetteville the next Monday, by eight in the evening.

12. From *Augusta* to *Savannah*. The mail to leave Augusta every Saturday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Savannah the next Monday morning by ten: Returning, to leave Savannah every Monday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Augusta the next Wednesday, by five in the afternoon.

13. From Camden to Statesburg. The mail to leave Camden every Thursday by four in the morning, and arrive at Statesburg by eight: Returning, to leave Statesburg every Saturday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Camden by six.

In MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE-ISLAND *and* CONNECTICUT.

14. From *Boston* to *Providence*. The mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six in the morning, and arrive the same days at Providence, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday, by six in the morning, and arrive the same days at Boston, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are desired also to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boston and Providence, three times a week, and every day in the week (Sunday excepted) in case a stage waggon should run so often between those two places.

15. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to Hartford. The mail to leave Providence every Tuesday and Friday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Hartford on Wednesday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at seven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Providence on Tuesday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are also desired to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a stage waggon should run so often between those two places.

16. From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Bristol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New-London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tuesday, at two in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by six in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight in the morning, and arrive at Providence the same day by six in the evening; leave Providence on Saturday at eight in the morning, and passing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the same day by six in the evening; leave Newport the next Monday at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day by ten in the forenoon.

17. From *New-Haven* to *New-London*: The mail to leave New-Haven every Monday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London every Tuesday by ten in the forenoon:—Returning, to leave New-London every Tuesday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at New-Haven every Wednesday afternoon by six.

18. From *Middletown* to *New-London*. The mail to leave Middletown, from November first to May first, every Thursday morning, and from May to November, every Friday morning, by eight o'clock; and arrive at New-London by six in the evening of the day of its departure: Returning, to leave New-London each next succeeding day by eight in the morning, and arrive at Middletown by six in the evening.

In NEW-YORK.

19. Between the city of *New-York* (by *Kingsbridge*, *Poughkeepsie*, and the city of *Hudson*) and *Albany*. The carriers, with the mails, to leave New-York and Albany every Monday and Thursday, by four in the morning, meet, and return to each place on Wednesday and Saturday, by six in the evening.

In PENNSYLVANIA.

20. From *Philadelphia*, by *Lancaster*, *York-town*, *Carlisle*, *Shippensburg*, *Chambersburg*, *Bedford* and *Greensburg* to *Pittsburg*. The mail to leave Philadelphia every Saturday at noon, and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday by noon; remain there not less than four, nor more than six hours, and return to Philadelphia the following Friday by noon.

In the State of DELAWARE.

21. From *Wilmington*, by *New-Castle*, *Cantwell's Bridge*, and *Duck Creek*, to *Dover*. The mail to leave Wilmington every Monday afternoon, by five o'clock (or as soon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Dover by five in the evening of Tuesday: Returning, to leave Dover every Wednesday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Wilmington by seven in the evening of the same day.

In DELAWARE *and* MARYLAND.

22. From Christiana Bridge, by Middletown, Warwick and George-town Cross-Roads, to Chester-town, and thence to Easton. The mail to leave Christiana Bridge every Monday afternoon, by six o'clock (or as soon as the mail from Philadelphia is received) and arrive at Easton by six in the evening of Tuesday: Returning, to leave Easton every Wednesday morning by five o'clock, and arrive at Christiana Bridge in the evening of the same day, by eight o'clock.

☞ Persons offering proposals for carrying this mail, are desired to state the terms on which they will carry it from May first to November first, by leaving Philadelphia every Monday at half past nine, A. M. and reaching Easton the next day by four, P. M.—and returning, leave Easton every Wednesday by four, A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by noon: And perform the same tour, during the other half of the year, between half past nine o'clock of every Monday, and noon of the next Saturday. And also their terms for carrying an additional mail between Philadelphia and Chestertown, leaving Philadelphia every Wednesday and Friday at half past nine, A. M. and returning the fourth day after by noon.

23. From *Baltimore* to *Annapolis*. The mail to leave Baltimore every Monday and Friday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at Annapolis the same days by five in the afternoon: Returning, to leave Annapolis every Tuesday and Saturday by eight in the morning, and arrive at Baltimore the same days by five in the afternoon.

In VIRGINIA *and* NORTH-CAROLINA.

24. From *Suffolk*, by *Edenton*, *Plymouth*, *Washington* and *Newbern*, to *Wilmington*: The mail to leave Suffolk every Wednesday at four o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington the next Saturday, by six in the evening: Returning, to leave Wilmington every Monday by four in the morning, and arrive at Suffolk the next Thursday by six in the evening.

In NORTH-CAROLINA.

25. From *Halifax* by *Blountsville*, *Williamstown*, and *Daileys*, to *Plymouth*, once in two weeks:—The mail to leave Halifax every other Monday by five o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Plymouth the next day by six in the evening: Returning, to leave Plymouth the next Thursday by five in the morning, and arrive at Halifax on Friday by five in the evening.

26. From *Wilmington* to *Fayetteville*: The mail to leave Wilmington every Sunday, at four in the morning, and arrive the next day at Fayetteville by five in the afternoon: Returning, leave Fayetteville every Tuesday, by four in the morning, and arrive at Wilmington the next day by five in the afternoon.

Note 1. If during the continuance of the contracts here proposed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails should become necessary, to preserve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpose shall be made by the Post-Master General, such arrangement not lessening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails respectively, without their consent.

2. A convenient time *not less than ten minutes*, nor exceeding half an hour, for opening and closing a mail is to be allowed at each Post-Office, at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein specified.

3. For every half hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mail may be carried on any of the post roads herein described, either in stage waggons or on horses: but when the state of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the necessary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horses.—Every mail-stage must have in it a box in which the mail is invariably to be carried, under lock and key.

5. News-papers, as well as letters, are to be sent in the mails: and if any contractor would wish to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d section of the post-office law) he must, in his proposals, state the respective sums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may arise from such separate carriage of news-papers.

NEW POST ROADS,

In NEW-YORK, MASSACHUSETTS & VERMONT.

An extension of the Post roads having been desired, from *Connojorharrie* to *Whites-town*, and thence to *Kanandaiqua*, in the state of New-York; from *Stockbridge* to *Bennington*, in the states of Massachusetts and Vermont; and from *Rutland* to *Windsor*, and *Rutland* to *Fairhaven*, in Vermont: Proposals for carrying mails on those routs, (at the expense of the contractors) will be received at the General Post-Office, until the fifteenth day of November next inclusively.—Persons offering such proposals, must state the days and hours when they will receive and deliver the mails at each place here mentioned, and the length of time (which cannot exceed eight years) for which they will contract.

The contractors, respectively, will have the exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets on these roads, for *hire*; and be authorized to receive, to their own use, all the postages which shall arise on letters, packets and newspapers by them carried, at the rates established by law: but must carry, free of postage, such letters and packets as by law are, or shall be declared *free*.

For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in delivering a mail, after the time agreed on, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, one dollar for every ten miles distance, as far as the failure extends.

The persons whom the contractors shall designate for Postmasters, on these routes,—previous to their acting as such, must be approved by the Post-Master General, and take the oaths required by law. They are to agree for their compensations with the contractors, to whom alone they are to account for all the postages they shall receive. The same oaths must be taken by the contractors and their riders who carry the mails.

TIMOTHY PICKERING,
POST-MASTER-GENERAL.

FROM THE AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER

(CONCLUDED.)

Paris, May 3, 1788.

"WHILE there, (meaning Amsterdam) I endeavored to get as well as I could into the state of national credit there; for although I am an enemy to using our credit, but under absolute necessity, yet the possessing a good credit I consider as indispensible in the present system of carrying on war. The existence of a nation having no credit, is always precarious."

Paris, July 31, 1788.

"I sincerely rejoice at the acceptance of our new constitution by nine states. It is a good canvass on which some strokes only want retouching. What these are, I think are sufficiently manifested by the general voice from north to south, which calls for a bill of rights. It seems pretty generally understood that this should go to juries, habeas corpus, standing armies, printing, religion, and monopolies. I conceive there may be difficulty, in finding general modifications of these, suited to the habits of all the states. But if such cannot be found, then it is better to establish trials by jury, the right of habeas corpus, freedom of the press and freedom of religion, in all cases, and to abolish standing armies in time of peace, and monopolies in all cases, than not do it in any. The few cases wherein these things may do evil, cannot be weighed against the multitude wherein the want of them will do evil. In disputes between a foreigner and a native, a trial by jury may be improper; but if this exception cannot be agreed to, the remedy will be to model the jury by giving the medietas linguæ in civil, as well as criminal cases. Why suspend the habeas corpus in insurrections and rebellions? The parties who may be arrested, may be charged instantly with a well defined crime: of course the judge will remand them; if the public safety requires that the government should have a man imprisoned on less probable testimony, in those than in other emergencies, let him be taken and tried, retaken and retried, while the necessity continues, only giving him redress against the government for damages. Examine the history of England, see how few cases of the suspension of the habeas corpus law have been worthy of that suspension. They have been either real treasons, wherein the parties might [illegible] have been charged at once, or [illegible] regret it was shameful they should ever have [illegible] pected. Yet for the few cases, [illegible] suspension of the habeas corpus has done good, that operation is now become hateful, and the minds of the nation almost prepared [illegible] live under its constant suspension. [illegible] tion that the federal government will never [illegible] strain the presses from printing any thing they please, will not take away the liability of the printers for false facts printed. The declaration that religious faith shall be unpunished, does not give impunity to criminal acts dictated by religious error. The saying there shall be no monopolies, lessens the incitements to ingenuity, which is spurred on by the hope of a monopoly for a limitted time, as of 14 years: but the benefit, even of limitted monopolies, is too doubtful to be opposed to that of their general suspension. If no check can be found to keep the number of standing troops within safe bounds, while they are tolerated as far as necessary, abandon them altogether; discipline well the militia, and guard the magazines with them. More than magazine guards will be useless if few, and dangerous if many. No European nation can ever send against us such a regular army as we need fear, and it is hard if our militia are not equal to those of Canada or Florida. My idea then is, that tho' proper exceptions to these general rules are desirable, and probably practicable, yet if the exceptions cannot be agreed on, the establishment of the rules in all cases will do ill in very few. I hope therefore a bill of rights will be formed to guard the people against the federal government, as they are already guarded against their state governments in most instances. The abandoning the principle of necessary rotation in the senate has, I see, been disapproved by many; in the case of the president by none. I readily therefore suppose my opinion wrong when opposed by the majority, as in the former instance, and the totality in the latter. In this, however, I should have done it with more complete satisfaction, had we all judged from the same position."

Paris, Nov. 18, 1788.

"As to the bill of rights however I still think it should be added, and I am glad to see that three states have at length considered the perpetual re-eligibility of the president, as an article which should be amended. I should deprecate with you indeed the meeting of Congress and the [illegible] case I should not fear a

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in the plan. But the minorities are too reſpectable not to be intitled to ſome ſacrifices of opinion in the majority, eſpecially when a great proportion of them would be contented with a bill of rights."

Paris, March 15, 1789

"I cannot refrain from making ſhort anſwers to the objections which your letter ſtates to have been raiſed. 1. That the rights in queſtion are reſerved by the manner in which the federal powers are granted. Anſwer, a conſtitutive act may certainly be ſo formed as to need no declaration of rights. The act itſelf has the force of a declaration as far as it goes; and if it goes to all material points, nothing more is wanting. In the draught of a conſtitution which I had once a thought of propoſing in Virginia, and printed afterwards, I endeavored to reach all the great objects of public liberty, and did not mean to add a declaration of rights. Probably the object was imperfectly executed; but the deficiencies would have been ſupplied by others in the courſe of diſcuſſion. But in a conſtitutive act, which leaves ſome precious articles unnoticed, and raiſes implications againſt others, a declaration of rights becomes neceſſary by way of ſupplement. This is the caſe of our new federal conſtitution. This inſtrument forms us into one ſtate, as to certain objects, and gives us a legiſlative and executive body for theſe objects: it ſhould therefore guard us againſt their abuſes of power within the field ſubmitted to them. 2. A poſitive declaration of ſome eſſential rights could not be obtained in the requiſite latitude. Anſwer, if we cannot ſecure all our rights, let us ſecure what we can. 3. The limitted powers of the federal government, and jealouſy of the ſubordinate governments, afford a ſecurity which exiſts in no other inſtance. Anſwer, the firſt member of this ſeems reſolvable into the firſt objection before ſtated. The jealouſy of the ſubordinate governments is a precious reliance; but obſerve that thoſe governments are only agents. They muſt have principles furniſhed them whereon to found their oppoſition. The declaration of rights will be the text whereby they will try all the acts of the federal government; in this view it will be neceſſary to the federal government alſo: as by the ſame text, they may try the oppoſition of the ſubordinate governments. 4. Experience proves the ineffiacy of a bill of rights. True; but though it is not abſolutely efficacious under all circumſtances, it is of great potency always, and rarely inefficacious. A brace the more will often keep up the building which would have fallen with that brace the leſs. There is a remarkable difference between the characters of the inconveniences which attend a declaration of rights, and thoſe which attend the want of it. The inconveniences of the declaration are, that it may cramp government in its uſeful exertions; but the evil of this is ſhort-lived, moderate, and reparable. The inconveniences of the want of a declaration, are permanent, afflicting, and irreparable; they are in a conſtant progreſſion from bad to worſe. I know there are ſome among us who would now eſtabliſh a monarchy, but they are inconſiderable in number and weight of character. The riſing race are all republicans. We were educated in royaliſm: no wonder if ſome of us retain that idolatry ſtill. Our young people are educated in republicaniſm: an apoſtacy from that to royaliſm is unprecedented and impoſſible. I am much pleaſed with the proſpect that a declaration of rights will be added; and hope it will be done in that way which will not endanger the whole frame of the government, or any eſſential part of it."

Paris, Auguſt 28, 1789.

"I muſt now ſay a word on the declaration rights you have been ſo good as to ſend me. [illegible]t as far as it goes; but I ſhould have [illegible]or going further; for inſtance, the following alterations and additions would have [illegible]ſed me: Art. 4. The people ſhall not be deprived or abridged of their right to ſpeak, to write or otherwiſe to publiſh any thing but falſe facts, affecting injuriouſly, the life, liberty, property, or reputation of others, or affecting the peace of the confederacy with foreign nations. Art. 7. All facts put in iſſue before any judicature ſhall be tried by jury, except, 1. in caſes of admiralty juriſdiction wherein a foreigner ſhall be intereſted. 2. In caſes cognizable before a court-martial concerning only the regular officers and ſoldiers of the United States, or members of the militia in actual ſervice in time of war or inſurrection; and 3. Impeachments allowed by the conſtitution. Art 8. No perſon ſhall be held in confinement more than days after they ſhall have demanded and been refuſed a writ of hab. corp. by the judge appointed by law, nor more than days after ſuch writ ſhall have been ſerved on the perſon holding him in confinement, and no order given on due examination for his remandment or diſcharge, nor more than hours in any place at a greater diſtance than miles from the uſual reſidence of ſome judge authoriſed to iſſue the writ of hab. corp. nor ſhall that writ be ſuſpended for any term exceeding one year, nor in any place more more than miles diſtant from the ſtation or encampment of enemies or inſurgents. Art. 9. Monopolies may be allowed to perſons for their own productions in literature, and their own inventions in the arts, for a term not exceeding years, but for no longer term and for no other purpoſe. Art. 10. All troops of the United States ſhall ſtand ipſo facto diſbanded at the expiration of the term for which their pay and ſubſiſtence ſhall have been laſt voted by Congreſs. Theſe reſtrictions I think are ſo guarded as to prevent evil only.—However if we do not have them now, I have ſo much confidence in my countrymen, as to be ſatisfied that we ſhall have them, as ſoon as the degeneracy of our government ſhall render them neceſſary."

PRICE OF STOCKS.

6 per Cents,	22/	Int. off.
3 per C[illegible]	13/1	
D[illegible]	13/7	
	48	per cent. prem.
	60	

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

ARISTIDES complains that the AMERICAN has charged Mr. Jefferſon with being the patron and promoter of *national diſunion, national inſignificance, public diſorder and diſcredit.* The American however, has only affirmed, that "the real or pretended political tenets of that gentleman *tend*" to thoſe points.

The facts which have been eſtabliſhed clearly demonſtrate, that in the form in which it is made, the charge is well founded.

If Mr. Jefferſon's oppoſition to the funding ſyſtem, to the bank, and to the other meaſures which are connected with the adminiſtration of the national finances had ceaſed, when thoſe meaſures had received the ſanction of law; nothing more could have been ſaid, than, that he had tranſgreſſed the rules of official decorum, in entering the liſts againſt the head of another department (between whom and himſelf, there was a reciprocal duty to cultivate harmony) that he had been culpable in purſuing a line of conduct, which was calculated to ſow the ſeeds of diſcord in the executive branch of the government, in the infancy of its exiſtence.

But when his oppoſition extended beyond that point; when it was apparent, that he wiſhed to *render odious*, and of courſe to *ſubvert* (for in a popular government theſe are convertible terms) all thoſe deliberate and ſolemn acts of the legiſlature, which had become the pillars of the public credit, his conduct deſerved to be regarded with a ſtill ſeverer eye.

Whatever differences of opinion may have preceded thoſe acts—however exceptionable particular features in them may have appeared to certain characters, there is no enlightened nor diſcreet citizen but muſt agree, that they ought *now* to remain *undiſturbed*, To ſet afloat the funding ſyſtem, after the faith of the nation has been ſo deliberately and ſolemnly pledged to it—after ſuch numerous and extenſive alienations of property for full value have been made under its ſanction—with adequate revennes, little burthenſome to the people—in a time of profound peace*—with not even the ſhadow of any public neceſſity—on no better ground than that of theoretical and paradoxical dogmas—would be one of the moſt wanton and flagitious acts, that ever ſtained the annals of a civilized nation.

Yet poſitions tending to that diſgraceful reſult have been maintained in public diſcourſes, by individuals known to be devoted to the Secretary of State; and have been privately ſmiled upon as profound diſcoveries in political ſcience.

Yet the leſs diſcreet, though not leaſt important partizans of that officer, talk familiarly of undoing the funding ſyſtem as a meritorious work: Yet his Gazette (which may fairly be regarded as the mirror of his views) after having labored for months to make it an object of popular deteſtation, has at length told us in plain and triumphant terms, that "the funding ſyſtem has had its day;" and very clearly, if not expreſsly, that it is the object of the party to overthrow it.

The American, then, has juſtly, and from ſufficient data, inferred, that Mr. Jefferſon's politics, whatever may be the motives of them, *tend* to national diſunion, inſignificance, diſorder and diſcredit. That the ſubverſion of the funding ſyſtem would produce national diſcredit, proves itſelf. Loſs of credit, the reaſon being the ſame, muſt attend nations, as well as individuals who voluntarily and without neceſſity, violate their formal and poſitive engagements.

Inſignificance and diſorder, as applied to communities, equally with individuals, are the natural offspring of a loſs of credit, premeditatedly and voluntarily incurred.

DISUNION would not long lag behind. Sober-minded and virtuous men in every State would loſe all confidence in, and all reſpect for a government, which had betrayed ſo much levity and inconſtancy, ſo profligate a diſregard to the *rights of property*, and to the obligations of good faith. Their ſupport would of courſe be ſo far withdrawn or relaxed, as to leave it an eaſy prey to its enemies. Theſe comprize the advocates for ſeparate confederacies; the jealous partizans of unlimited ſovereignty, in the State governments—the never to be ſatiated lovers of innovation and change—the tribe of pretended philoſophers, but real fabricators of chimeras and paradoxes—the Catalines and the Cæſars of the community (a deſcription of men to be found in every republic) who leading the dance to the tune of liberty without law, endeavor to intoxicate the people with delicious but poiſonous draughts to render them the eaſier victims of their rapacious ambition; the vicious and the fanatical of every claſs who are ever found the willing or the deluded followers of thoſe ſeducing and treacherous leaders.

But this is not all—the invaſion of ſixty millions of property could not be perpetrated without violent concuſſions. The States, whoſe citizens, both as *original* creditors and *purchaſers* own the largeſt portions of the debt (and ſeveral ſuch there are) would not remain long bound in the trammels of a party which had ſo groſsly violated their rights. The conſequences in experiment would quickly awaken to a ſenſe of injured right, and intereſt ſuch of them, whoſe repreſentatives may have wickedly embarked, or been ignorantly betrayed into the atrocious and deſtructive project.

Where would all this end but in diſunion and anarchy? in national diſgrace and humiliation?

ARISTIDES inſinuates that the AMERICAN has diſtinguiſhed Mr. Jefferſon as "the CATALINE of the day—the ambitious incendiary." Thoſe epithets are not to be found in either of the papers, under that ſignature. But the American has ſaid, that Mr. Jefferſon "has been the prompter, open or ſecret, of unwarrantable aſperſions on men, who as long as actions, not merely profeſſions, ſhall be the true teſt of patriotiſm and integrity need never decline a compariſon with him of their titles to the public eſteem," and he is ſupported in the aſſertion by facts.

Not to cite or trace thoſe foul and peſtilent whiſpers, which clandeſtinely circulating through the country, have, as far as was practicable, contaminated ſome of its faireſt and worthieſt characters, an appeal to known circumſtances will juſtify the charge.

Some time ſince, there appeared in print certain ſpeculations, which have been conſtrued into an advocation of hereditary diſtinctions in government. Theſe (whether with, or without foundation, is to this moment matter of conjecture) were aſcribed to a particular character—pre-eminent for his early, intrepid, faithful, perſevering and comprehenſively uſeful ſervices to his country—a man pure and unſpotted in private life, a citizen having a high and ſolid title to the eſteem, the gratitude and the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

The firſt volume of the "Rights of man" makes its appearance—The opportunity is eagerly ſeized, to anſwer the double purpoſe of wounding a competitor, and of laying in an additional ſtock of popularity; by aſſociating and circulating the name of Thomas Jefferſon, with a popular production of a favorite writer, on a favorite ſubject.

For this purpoſe the Secretary of State ſits down and pens an epiſtle to a printer in the city of Philadelphia, tranſmitting the work for republication, and expreſſing his approbation of it in a way, which we learn, from the preface of that printer to his edition of the work, was calculated not only to do juſtice to the writings of Mr. Paine, but to do honor to Mr. Jefferſon; *by directing the mind* to a contemplation of that *republican firmneſs* and *democratic ſimplicity*, which ought to *endear him* to every friend to the "Rights of Man."

The letter, as we learn from the ſame preface, contained the following paſſages: "I am extremely pleaſed to find it will be reprinted here, and that ſomething is at length to be publicly ſaid againſt the *political hereſies*, which have ſprung up among us." I have no doubt our citizens will *rally* a ſecond time round the *ſtandard* of common ſenſe."

There was not a man in the United States, acquainted with the inſinuations, which had been propagated, who did not inſtantly apply the remark—and the ſignal was ſo well underſtood by the partizans of the writer, that a general attack immediately commenced. The newſpapers in different States reſounded with invective and ſcurrility againſt the patriot, who was marked out as the object of perſecution, and if poſſible of degradation.

Under certain circumſtances general expreſſions deſignate a perſon or an object as clearly as an indication of it by name. So it happened in the preſent caſe. The Javelin went directly to its deſtination.

But it was quickly perceived, that diſcerning and reſpectable men diſapproved the ſtep. It was of conſequence to endeavor to maintain their good opinion.—Proteſtations, and excuſes as frivolous as awkward were multiplied to veil the real deſign.

"The gentleman alluded to, never once entered into the mind! It was never imagined, that the printer would be ſo incautious as to publiſh the letter or any part of it—nothing more was in view than to turn a handſome period, and avoid the *baldneſs* of a note that did nothing but preſent the compliments of the writer!"

Thus a ſolemn invocation to the people of America, on the moſt ſerious and important ſubject, dwindled at once into a brilliant conceit, that tickled the imagination too much to be reſiſted. The imputation of levity was preferred to that of malice.

But when the people of America preſented themſelves to the diſturbed patriotic fancy, as a routed hoſt, ſcattered and diſperſed by political ſorcerers; how was it poſſible to reſiſt the heroic, the chivalrous deſire, of erecting for them ſome magic ſtandard of orthodoxy, and endeavoring to *rally* them round it, for mutual protection and ſafety.

In ſo glorious a cauſe, the conſiderations—that a citizen of the United States had written in a foreign country a book containing ſtrictures on the government of that country, which would be regarded by it, as libellous and ſeditious—that he had *dedicated* this book to the chief magiſtrate of the union—that a republication of it under the auſpices of the Secretary of State, would wear the appearance of its having been promoted, at leaſt of its being patronized by the government of this country—were conſiderations too light and unimportant to occaſion a moment's heſitation or pauſe.

Thoſe who, after an attentive review of circumſtances, can be deceived by the artifices, which have been employed to varniſh over this very exceptionable proceeding muſt underſtand little of human nature——muſt be little read in the hiſtory of thoſe arts, which in all countries, and at all times have ſerved to diſguiſe the machinations of factious and intriguing men.

The remaining circumſtance of public notoriety, which fixes upon Mr. Jefferſon the imputation of being the prompter, or inſtigator of detraction, exiſts in his patronage of the National Gazette.

Can any attentive reader of that Gazette doubt, for a moment, that it has been ſyſtematically devoted to the calumniating and blackening of public characters? Can it be a queſtion, that a main object of the paper is to deſtroy the public confidence in a particular public character, who it ſeems is to be *hunted down* at all events, for the unpardonable ſin of having been the ſteady, invariable and decided friend of broad national principles of government? Can it be a queſtion, that the perſecution of the officer alluded to, is agreeable to the views of the inſtitutor of the paper?

Does all this proceed from motives purely diſintereſted and patriotic? Can none of a different complexion be imagined, that may at leaſt have operated to give a *ſtimulous* to *patriotic* zeal?

No. Mr. Jefferſon has hitherto been diſtinguiſhed as the quiet modeſt, retiring philoſopher—as the plain ſimple unambitious republican. He ſhall not now for the firſt time be regarded as the intriguing incendiary—the aſpiring turbulent competitor.

How long it is ſince that gentleman's real character may have *divined*, or whether this is only the *firſt time* that the *ſecret* has been diſcloſed, I am not ſufficiently acquainted with the hiſtory of his political life to determine; But there is always "a *firſt time*," when characters ſtudious of artful diſguiſes are unveiled; When the vizor of ſtoiciſm is plucked from the brow of the Epicurean; when the plain garb of Quaker ſimplicity is ſtripped from the concealed voluptuary; when Cæſar *coyly refuſing* the proffered diadem, is ſeen to be Cæſar *rejecting* the trappings, but tenaciouſly graſping the ſubſtance of imperial domination.

It is not unuſual to defend one poſt, by attacking another. Ariſtides has ſhewn a diſpoſition to imitate this policy.—He by clear implication tells us, and doubtleſs mean s it as a juſtification of the perſon whom he defends—that attachment to *ariſtocracy, monarchy, hereditary ſucceſſion*, a *titled order of nobility* and all the *mock pageantry* of Kingly government form the *appropriate* and *prominent* features in the character to which he boaſts Mr. Jefferſon's oppoſition, and which it ſeems to be a principal part of the buſineſs of his Gazette to depreciate.—This is no more than what has been long matter for malevolent inſinuation; I miſtake however the man, to whom it is applied, if he fears the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny into his political principles and conduct; if he does not wiſh there "were windows in the breaſt," and that aſſembled America might witneſs the inmoſt ſprings of his public actions. I miſtake him, however a turn of mind leſs addicted to *dogmatiſing* than *reaſoning*, leſs fond of *hypotheſes* than *experience*, may have led to ſpeculative doubts concerning the probable ſucceſs of the republican theory—if he has not uniformly and ardently, ſince the experiment of it began in the United States, *wiſhed* it ſucceſs—if he is not ſincerely deſirous that the ſublime idea of a perfect equality of rights among citizens, excluſive of hereditary diſtinctions, may be practically juſtified and realized—and if, among the ſources of the regret, which his language and conduct have teſtified, at the overdriven maxims and doctrines that too long withſtood the eſtabliſhment of firm government in the United States, and now embarraſs the execution of the government which has been eſtabliſhed, a *principal one* has not been their tendency to counteract a *fair trial* of the theory, to which he is repreſented to be adverſe. I miſtake him if his meaſures, proceeding upon the ground of a liberal and efficient exerciſe of the powers of the national government have had any other object than to give to it ſtability and duration; *the only ſolid and rational expedient for preſerving republican government in the United States.*

It has been pertinently remarked by a judicious writer, that *Cæſar*, who *overturned* the republic, was the WHIG, *Cato*, who *died* for it, the TORY of Rome; ſuch at leaſt was the common cant of political harangues; the inſidious tale of hypocritical demagogues.

CATULLUS.

* *The partial Indian hoſtilities which exiſt, can hardly be deemed an interruption of the general peace.*

WARSAW, July 14.

WE are in great ſpirits here at preſent, from a very confident rumour through the city, that affairs between this country and Ruſſia are in a train of accommodation—and which is a matter that ſeems to be generally credited, even among the ſuperior order of citizens.

Heaven grant the rumour may have foundation, and ſave this country from a wide ſpreading ſcene of bloodſhed!

COBLENTZ, July 30.

The Pruſſian army, compoſed of 52,000 combatants, encamped on the plains near this town, received orders at three o'clock this morning to begin their march towards Treves, on their way to the borders of France. The king is at their head, and will remain with them during the whole of this expedition.

MENTZ, July 26.

Several convoys paſſed through this place yeſterday, intended for the army of the Prince de Conde.

Three French ſpies were yeſterday arreſted, in the neighborhood of Frankfort, each of them had a letter concealed, one in his cane, another in the heel of his boot, and the third in the lining of his hat. They were bound, and faſtened to a convoy of Pruſſian artillery. It is expected that they will be ſpeedily executed.

JERSEY, Auguſt 3.

The importation of French Prieſts encreaſes every day. Harraſſed by the populace, they have been obliged to ſeek an aſylum in this iſland. There are now near 500 in Jerſey, excluſive of the Nobility, who manifeſt a generous ſpirit of benevolence in the hoſpitality with which they receive theſe poor fugitives, and in the readineſs with which they relieve their wants.

HAGUE, July 28.

The immenſe quantities of proviſions purchaſed in Holland for the ſuſtenance of the Ruſſian and Auſtrian armies, afford a ſtrong proof of the care and foreſight of thoſe to whom that department is entruſted. On the 13th of this month, Count Kelier requeſted of the States General the free export of the proviſions purchaſed for the ſervice of Pruſſia.

LISLE, Auguſt 4.

Several of our detachments, juſt returned, have had ſkirmiſhes with the enemy, in all of which the advantage was on our ſide.

An officer has received a letter from a friend in the centre army, ſtating that there has been an action near Longwy, in which the enemy loſt 600 men.

VALENCIENNES, July 31.

A corporal and 17 fuſileers of the regiment of Mauray, who ſet off from a poſt at one of the gates of Bruſſels on the night of Saturday or Sunday laſt, are arrived here. They had their arms and ſome ammunition with them, and ſaid they were reſolved, if oppoſed to fight their way.

PARIS, Auguſt 6.

It is affirmed, that all the French Princes, except M. Conde, who has refuſed, have done homage to the new Emperor of Alſace and Lorraine.

M. Deſmottes, Adjutant-General to M. la Fayette, is dead of the wounds which were civically inflicted on him on the Terrace des Feuillans, a few weeks ago.

M. Duhamel was buried on Tueſday. His corpſe was attended by great multitudes of people. One would imagine that Dillon, Duhamel, &c. &c. were purpoſely butchered with a view to have a fine funeral proceſſion, ſolemn dirges, a noble catafalque, &c. &c.

M. Bonnecarrere is appointed Miniſter Plenipotentiary to Philadelphia.

The Jacobins are now ſtrongly divided. M. Briſſot, Iſnard, and others, want to form a club of re-union; they have been denounced as the cauſes of the war, and it is under conſideration whether Briſſot ſhall not be publicly expelled.

The Poetaſter Chinier is the author of the elegant addreſs delivered by Mr. Petion at the bar of the auguſt Diet, as containing the ſentiments of the people at Paris; and yet this addreſs is reprobated by all the citizens, a few ragamuffins, ruffians, and adventurers only excepted.

The unfortunate city of Arles, as well as Marſeilles and others, is again a prey to the demon of civil diſcord.

The Decree of the diſtrict of Mauconſeil is to be annulled by ſound of trumpets, and it is diſcountenanced by every one.

The vote of the 48 ſections of Paris, relative to the King's depoſition, muſt have a prodigious influence upon the opinions of the reſt of the kingdom: It is the wiſh, however of the beſt friends of liberty that the Aſſembly may adjourn the conſideration of this great and momentous queſtion until the cloſe of the preſent war.

Were they to acquieſce in the wiſhes of the capital, Luckner and La Fayette would uſe all their intereſt with the army to protect the perſon and dignity of the King, and there is not a ſingle aid-de-camp in their ſuite, or general officer under them, but would moſt readily join them in any ſcheme for his deliverance.

The conduct of the Auſtrians at Bavay and Orchies, has been equally impolitic and inhuman.—Inſtead of conciliating the French citizens by mildneſs, they have irritated them by the moſt violent and attrocious acts of cruelty.

The Houlans, like the Coſſacks, do no not receive any pay; and are therefore under the abſolute neceſſity of ſubſiſting themſelves upon plunder.

A coinage of falſe Louis d'Ors has been juſt diſcovered at Romainville.

The Prince de Conde has received the command of the advanced guard of French emigrants.

The Compte d'Artois, and M. de Broglio, have been appointed by the Duke of Brunſwick to lead the main body.

M. la Fayette is encamped between Villers le Roud and Marville.

M. Dillon is encamped at Maulde. The Auſtrians ſtill continue to deſert to him in large bodies.

The workmen belonging to M. Pankoucke's Printing-Office in Paris, have fitted out five Volunteers for the Frontiers, to whom they allow a certain daily ſum over and above their pay.

The gardens of the Thuilleries are ſtill parted off with patiotic ribbons. The following ſentence was attached to one of them yeſterday:

"La colere du Peuple tient a un ruban;
"La couronne du Roi tient a un fils."

M. St. Clair commands the emigrant regiment of the ſame name.

The Marquis de Pombal is to lead a legion of Ruſſian chaſſeurs into the field.

M. Calonne is ſaid to be in diſgrace with the French Princes.

After M. Petion had delivered his ſpeech to the National Aſſembly on Friday laſt, M. Iſnard alſo ſpoke on the ſame ſubject as well as he could, and his ſentiments perfectly accorded with thoſe of the virtuous Petion. He called M. Champion, whom he denounced to the Aſſembly, and to the whole nation, an execrable fellow, for having ſaid that he, Iſnard, was ſold to the Engliſh—"Wretch!" cried he, "Diſſect my heart, and ſee whether it be Engliſh!"

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY,
AUGUST 5.

One of the ſections of Paris, which goes by the name of Mirabeau, announced to day a patriotic offering of 38 volunteers, equipped by them for the defence of the country againſt its invaders. Theſe men furniſhed by their neighbours, ſome giving them a coat, others a ſword, others a fuſil, &c. marched acroſs the hall with much applauſe, and their names read aloud, were inſerted in the proces verbal. It is by theſe kind of actions that the ſections may ſerve their country with honor to themſelves, and not by inſulting the law by rebellious arrets.

LONDON, Auguſt 10.

Lord Cornwallis has ſignified his intention of returning to Europe in January next. His Lordſhip will be accompanied home by Gen. Meadows.

Lord Macartney ſucceeds Earl Cornwallis as governor-general in India—his Lordſhip will, after concluding his embaſſy to China, embark from thence for Madras.

The diplomatic character of the new American Miniſter, Mr. Pinckney, who was preſented to his Majeſty laſt Wedneſday, is reciprocally the ſame as the Britiſh Miniſter, Mr. Hammond, is inveſted with at Philadelphia, viz. Miniſter Plenipotentiary.

Mr. Hammond's credentials to the United States were preſented to the Preſident in October laſt, upon his receiving official notification of Mr. Pinckney's appointment.

The expence of the plate which his Majeſty preſents to each of his Ambaſſadors, is near 3000l.

The Chineſe Embaſſy is to be upon a grander ſcale than is generally imagined; and the commercial effects are likely to prove of correſpondent importance.

It is to be graced by a ſplendid military retinue, which is to bear the appellation of *Lord Macartney's Legion.*

NATIONAL DEBT.

The commiſſioners under Mr. Pitt's bill for the reduction of the National debt, completed the 24th quarter on the 1ſt of Auguſt, 1792. The quantity redeemed by them amounted to nine millions, four hundred, forty-one thouſand, eight hundred and fifty pounds.

Capital Bought.

Conſols 3 per cent	L. 3,286,800
Ditto Reduced	2,896,200
Old South Sea	1,626,550
New South Sea	1,250,300
South Sea, 1751	382,000
	9,441,850

It is worth remarking, that ſeven hundred and ſixty-four thouſand pounds of the public debt have been diſcharged in the laſt quarter, without any recourſe to new taxes, but merely by the effects of the general proſperity; and that ſome of the heavieſt burdens which irreſiſtable neceſſity had impoſed upon the poor, have been already diminiſhed.

Philadelphia, Sept. 29.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN NEWS.

The National Aſſembly having annulled the arrete of the ſection of Mauconſeille for dethroning the King, the departments of the municipality of Paris cauſed the decree of the Aſſembly to be proclaimed by ſound of trumpet. Prince Lambeſc, formerly commander of the guards of the king of France, has lately been ſo hardy as to return to Paris, to ſettle ſome domeſtic affairs.—Nine perſons were hung at Toulon the firſt of July for ariſtocracy. Six others loſt their lives at Pertrice on a ſimilar account.—Notwithſtanding a majority of the National Aſſembly are againſt the propoſition for dethroning the King, at leaſt as inexpedient at the preſent criſis, a petition is opened at the Champ de Mars for that purpoſe, to which about fifty thouſand perſons have affixed their names, and the number was continually augmenting.—An inſurrection broke out among the Auſtrian troops in Tournay; in conſequence of which the gates were ſhut; the cause or the event were not known.—Since the decree of the Aſſembly, declaring the nation in danger, was paſſed, the number of volunteers that turn out is incredible.—At the preſent moment, all that is wanted in France is *Union*. A concert of views and exertions as to one great object, that of repelling their invaders. A ſenſe of the dangers of diſcord muſt neceſſarily produce this effect—and a coalition will render them invincible—Five hundred and ninety ſix millions livres of the aſſignats have been cancelled and deſtroyed.—A ſquadron intended for St. Domingo, conſiſting of one 74, four frigates, and 17 tranſports, with 8000 men, was at the Iſle of Aix, ready to ſail, by the laſt accounts.—In various ſkirmiſhes with the Auſtrians, the French have had the advantage. In an action near Longwy, the former are ſaid to have loſt 600 men. The armies of Auſtria and Pruſſia were in motion on their way to France—the citizens were making the greateſt preparations to give them a warm reception, and to defend their country to the laſt extremity. About the 30th July, two of the enemies camps were attacked by M. de la Fayette—his ſucceſs would have been complete, but for the treachery of three officers who deſerted, and alarmed the Auſtrians. He however killed about 400 of them, and took 30 covered waggons. The loſs of the French was only three killed and twenty wounded.—London accounts ſay, that it is an erroneous repreſentation that Admiral Paul Jones died in diſtreſs. He has left more than a thouſand pounds between his two ſiſters, now in the North of England.—Admiral Jones had a *public* funeral, ordered by the National Aſſembly. This, it is ſaid in the Paris papers, was contrary to the opinion of the American Miniſter—who is cenſured in thoſe papers for his conduct, particularly for not attending the funeral of that celebrated commander.

Some prieſts have been inhumanly butchered at Bordeaux. An eccleſiaſtic, 70 years old, who was endeavoring to ſet the fractured limbs of ſome people at Limoges, was cut to pieces by the mob. The Duke d'Orleans drove poſt, on the 18th July, through the Louvre, on his way to Paris. He was hiſſed, in his way thro' the town, by a whole regiment and by the citizens. A ſimilar reception awaited him at Paris He has been adviſed not to attempt any new ſchemes, for the National Guards are reſolved to defend the King and the Conſtitution.

Captain Snake, a chief belonging to the Munſee tribe, who was ſent with a meſſage to the hoſtile Indians, was killed at one of the Delaware towns, after he had made known his buſineſs.

We hear from Rutland, Vermont, that the Printing Office of Mr. HASWELL, with all its contents, were laſt week deſtroyed by fire—a public, as well as private loſs.

Laſt Sunday week arrived in this city, Capt. Eaton and his company of Infantry, on their march to Pittſburg. About ſixty of Capt. Eaton's corps were raiſed in the ſtate of Vermont, near Bennington, and thirty joined them at New-Brunſwick and Trenton, on their way here through New-Jerſey. This party was joined by part of Capt. Peirce's company of Artillery, and the whole detachment, conſiſting of nearly 200, marched from hence for Pittſburg the 21ſt inſt. completely accoutred—making a very handſome and martial appearance.

A beautiful new ſhip, built by Mr. Goffe, for Mr. Wilcocks, and to be commanded by Capt. Samuel Smith, was launched at Kenſington laſt Wedneſday, in preſence of a very numerous aſſembly of citizens, who had collected there on the occaſion.

The State-Houſe, which is erecting at Trenton, is in conſiderable forwardneſs. Great exertions will be made to have apartments prepared, if poſſible, to accommodate the legiſlature at their ſeſſion, which will commence in October next. It is one hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, with a ſemi hexagon at each end, over which is to be a balluſtrade; and, when finiſhed, will be a commodious and elegant building.

On Tueſday next the middle circuit court of the United States is to be held at Trenton.

The annual commencement of Princeton College was held at the College-Hall on Wedneſday laſt.

So various and contradictory are the European accounts, that it is almoſt impoſſible to form a preciſe or definite opinion with reſpect to French, Poliſh, Engliſh, Auſtrian, or Ruſſian affairs—Even the intelligence from France, or that under the Paris head in the Engliſh papers, is very far from ſatisfying the mind. There is however one predominant feature which forcibly obtrudes itſelf—the National Aſſembly appear to poſſeſs the confidence of a decided majority of the people—and the people diſcover as great, if not a greater fervor in the cauſe of liberty, than at any period ſince the commencement of the Revolution.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

The ſeveral trials which the free conſtitutions of the United States and France have to undergo, ariſe from a lawleſs oppoſition to the meaſures adopted by the conſtitutional authorities, in purſuance of thoſe conſtitutions. This ſort of oppoſition has done much to ruin the affairs of France, as is ſolemnly declared by the great and good FAYETTE. Let us take care, that the attempt begun at Pittſburgh does not produce ſimilar effects.

Even the *Miami ſavages*, prompted by rival foreign Indian traders, muſt have ſenſe enough to ſee, that they have better chances of wounding the frontier people, ſo long as their meaſures go to deſtroy the government that protects them, and the revenues aſſigned to pay our army. *Penn. Gaz.*

It muſt, ſays a correſpondent, give real pleaſure to all the friends to good government, to obſerve how extremely *watchful* the Preſident of the United States is at all times, to diſcharge the ſacred truſt repoſed in him by the Conſtitution, with reſpect to the execution of the laws; and the example is worthy of being copied by the *State Governors*. For it may be taken for granted, that people who will oppoſe the laws of the United States, would, *on a trivial change of circumſtances*, as readily oppoſe thoſe of an individual State. And perhaps the *Executive Power* never appears in ſo pleaſing a capacity, in the eyes of good men, as when it is employed *in maintaining the laws*. *Dail. Adv.*

Died, in Charleſton, (S. C.) Mrs. ANN TIMOTHY, aged 65, Proprietor of the State Gazette of South-Carolina. Her loſs is a ſubject of regret to an extenſive acquaintance.

SHIP NEWS.

ARRIVED *at the* PORT *of* PHILADELPHIA.

Brig Diana,	Maſon,	Teneriffe
Phœbe,	M'Culloch,	Georgia
Sch'r Active,	Britton,	Bay of Honduras
Lively,	Smith,	Antigua
Phœnix,	Shepherd,	ditto
Eagle,	Jones,	Charleſton
Nancy,	George,	Jamaica
Linnet,	Kirby,	Virginia
Nancy,	Smith,	ditto
Favorite,	Baird,	ditto
Friendſhip,	M'Nemana	ditto
Sloop Laurel,	Wilſon,	ditto
William,	Scott,	ditto
Betſey,	Bell,	ditto

POST-OFFICE, Philadelphia, Sept. 29.

LETTERS for the Britiſh Packet, *Daſhwood*, for Falmouth, via Halifax, N. S. will be received at this Office until Tueſday morning the 2d of October, at 1 o'clock.

*** *When the Editor hereof ſuggeſted to "Ariſtides" his expectation that he ſhould diſcover himſelf in caſe his future performances were to contain perſonal ſtrictures, the inference that every candid mind would make, is obvious—but it required a degree of penetration, little ſhort of "ſecond ſight," to divine from the circumſtance, that the Editor had "without ſcruple" publiſhed perſonalities on the other ſide of the queſtion.*

☞ *THE Editor of this Gazette earneſtly requeſts all thoſe of his Subſcribers, whoſe accounts are of one, two or three years ſtanding, to diſcharge them as ſoon as poſſible.*

All perſons empowered to collect monies for the paper, to whom payments have been made, would greatly oblige him by tranſmitting the ſums received, and the names of the ſubſcribers who have paid.

While every grateful acknowledgment is due to thoſe whoſe punctuality has enabled the Editor thus far to continue the publication—he is obliged to obſerve, that ſo great is the expence attending its proſecution, and ſo large the amount of arrearages, that unleſs a conſiderable part of that amount is ſpeedily realized, it will be impoſſible for him to continue the Gazette with any reference to a diſtant and extenſive circulation.

September 29, 1792.

[For Proclamation of the Preſident of the United States, ſee the 4th page.

BY THE

PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

(L.S.) WHEREAS certain violent and unwarrantable proceedings have lately taken place, tending to obſtruct the operation of the laws of the United States for raiſing a revenue upon ſpirits diſtilled within the ſame, enacted purſuant to expreſs authority delegated in the conſtitution of the United States: which proceedings are ſubverſive of good order, contrary to the duty that every citizen owes to his country and to the laws, and of a nature dangerous to the very being of a government.

And whereas ſuch proceedings are the more unwarrantable, by reaſon of the moderation which has been heretofore ſhewn on the part of the government, and of the diſpoſition which has been manifeſted by the legiſlature (who alone have authority to ſuſpend the operation of laws) to obviate cauſes of objection, and to render the laws as acceptable as poſſible: and whereas it is the particular duty of the Executive "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed;" and not only that duty, but the permanent intereſts and happineſs of the people require, that every legal and neceſſary ſtep ſhould be purſued, as well to prevent ſuch violent and unwarrantable proceedings, as to bring to juſtice the infractors of the laws and ſecure obedience thereto.

NOW THEREFORE I, GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, do by theſe preſents moſt earneſtly admoniſh and exhort all perſons whom it may concern, to refrain and deſiſt from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatſoever, having for object or tending to obſtruct the operation of the laws aforeſaid; inaſmuch as all lawful ways and means will be ſtrictly put in execution for bringing to juſtice the infractors thereof and ſecuring obedience thereto.

And I do moreover charge and require all courts, magiſtrates and officers whom it may concern, according to the duties of their ſeveral offices, to exert the powers in them reſpectively veſted by law for the purpoſes aforeſaid, hereby alſo enjoining and requiring all perſons whomſoever, as they tender the welfare of their country, the juſt and due authority of government, and the preſervation of the public peace, to be aiding and aſſiſting therein according to law.

In Teſtimony whereof, I have cauſed the Seal of the United States to be affixed to theſe preſents, and Signed the ſame with my Hand. Done this fifteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety two, and of the Independence of the United States the ſeventeenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the Preſident.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Univerſal Hymn Book.

To be Sold by THOMAS DOBSON, and other Bookſellers in Philadelphia,

A Collection of PSALMS, HYMNS, and SPIRITUAL SONGS; ſelected from different Authors, and publiſhed by Order of the Convention holding the Doctrine of the Salvation of all Men, met in Philadelphia, May 25, 1791.

Price of a ſingle book, bound, 3-8ths of a Dollar, with good allowance to thoſe who take quantities.

Auguſt 4. (eptf.)

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 45, Great Dock-ſtreet, NEW-YORK,

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS ON COMMISSION, Begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States will be ſtrictly attended to.

LEONARD BLEECKER.

May 2. (t.f.)

Grand Family Bible.

PROPOSALS

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

An ELEGANT EDITION of the

SACRED SCRIPTURES

Of the OLD and NEW TESTAMENTS, with the APOCRYPHA,

On a very large and beautiful new Type, and ſuperfine Paper.

THE great importance of the Holy Scriptures, intereſting to every individual; the divine excellence of its doctrines and precepts, and the beauty and ſublimity of its paſſages, have ſo long made it a capital object of attention, as to preclude occaſion or opportunity for eulogium.

The piety or enterprize of individuals has preſented this invaluable book to the public in a variety of forms; in ſome editions it has been highly embelliſhed with ſuperb engravings, which have greatly enhanced its price; in others it has been accompanied with voluminous commentaries, which neceſſarily encreaſed the ſize; while a variety of plain cheap copies have generally diffuſed the knowledge of the Scripture, and made the purchaſe eaſy to every claſs.

Without wiſhing in the ſmalleſt degree to leſſen the merits of the various editions, whether plain or ornamented, which the public are already in poſſeſſion of, it is pertinent to remark, that very many readers of taſte and judgment have expreſſed a wiſh for a Family Bible unencumbered with additions. There ſtill appears room for another edition on a beautiful new type, ſuperior in ſize and elegance to any bible that has yet been printed in the Engliſh language, and which, leaving the adventitious circumſtances of ornament or comment, may exhibit the *Oracles of God* in their native ſimplicity.

SPECIMEN OF THE TYPE.

3 ¶ And God ſaid, d Let there be light: and there was light.

With reſpectful ſubmiſſion to the judgment and candour of the public, the following propoſals are offered:

I. The work ſhall be printed with the greateſt fidelity and attention to correctneſs both in the text and marginal references, on a ſuperfine Paper made on purpoſe, with an elegant new Type caſt for the work of the ſize of the above Specimen.

II. The work will be compriſed in twenty numbers, making two elegant volumes in Folio; to be furniſhed to ſubſcribers at one dollar each number. To prevent any complaints of want of punctuality, no part of the work will be delivered unleſs paid for.

III. The firſt number, containing ſixty folio pages, elegantly printed, will be furniſhed on the firſt Saturday of July next, when ſubſcribers are to pay the price of the firſt and ſecond numbers, and the price of one number to be always in advance till the work is completed. The ſubſequent numbers to be publiſhed regularly on the firſt Saturday of each ſucceeding month, till the whole is finiſhed.

☞ Subſcriptions will be received in Philadelphia by the Publiſhers, THOMAS DOBSON, No. 41, South Second-ſtreet, and JOHN PARKER, No. 259, North Second-ſtreet; and by all the Bookſellers: in Charleſton, by William P. Young; Richmond, by Archibald Currie; Baltimore, by James Rice; Wilmington, by Peter Brynberg; New-York, by Thomas Allen; New-Haven, by Iſaac Beers; Providence, (R. I.) by William Wilkinſon; Salem, by Thomas Cuſhing; Boſton, by David Weſt, Benjamin Guild, and Thomas & Andrews.

BOWEN's EXHIBITION OF

Wax-Work & Paintings,

AT the Houſe lately occupied by Mrs. PINE, in Eighth-ſtreet, is now ready for the entertainment of the Public.——Among a great variety of Paintings, are a number of

ITALIAN & FRENCH PIECES,

which are new and very pleaſing.

Alſo, a large collection of

NEW WAX FIGURES.

The Exhibition is open every day, from nine o'clock in the morning, until nine in the evening.——Admittance HALF A DOLLAR for Ladies and Gentlemen, and *half price* for Children.

Tickets for the ſeaſon, (not transferable) TWO DOLLARS.

For Sale, at the Exhibition Rooms,

LIKENESSES of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, in WAX,

And a variety of Elegant PRINTS in Frames.

Sept. 21. (eptf)

The SUBSCRIBERS to the

Univerſal Tontine

Are informed, that a general meeting is to be held at the State-Houſe in this city, on Saturday the 3d day of November next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. agreeably to the ſixth article of their aſſociation.

By order of the Agents,

EBENEZER HAZARD, Sec'ry.

Philadelphia, Sept. 15, 1792. (eptN3)

NEW TEAS.

IMPERIAL, HYSON & SOUCHONG,

Of the very firſt quality, and lateſt importation from Canton, via New-York, by retail, at

No. 19,

Third, between Cheſnut and Market Streets.

TO BE SOLD BY THE EDITOR,

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST of the Duties payable on all Goods, Wares and Merchandize imported into the United States; exhibiting the Rates payable on thoſe imported in Ships or Veſſels of the United States, and in Foreign Ships or Veſſels; including the additional Duties to which the reſpective Articles are liable.

ALSO,

A TABLE for receiving and paying Gold—graduated according to Law—Blank Manifeſts—And Blanks for the various Powers of Attorney neceſſary in tranſacting Buſineſs at the Treaſury or at the Bank of the United States.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 18th inſtant. from the incloſure of JOHN CLARK, of Trenton Townſhip, Hunterdon county, New-Jerſey, a Cheſnut Sorrel MARE, about nine years old, fourteen and an half hands high, bald faced, white feet and eyes, a bunch on her left and near ſide, occaſioned by a hurt, ſmall long neck, thin mane, ſhortiſh tail, ſhod all round: Whoſoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her either to JOHN CLARK, of Trenton, RICHARD VARIAN, New-York, or the ſubſcriber in Danbury, Fairfield county, State of Connecticut, ſhall receive EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD for the Mare and Thief, or FOUR DOLLARS for the Mare only.

JAMES TROWBRIDGE.

Trenton, (N. J.) Sept. 18, 1792.

NEW-BRUNSWICK Church Lottery.

THE peculiar circumſtances of a gentleman who had undertaken to diſpoſe of a proportion of the tickets in the New-Brunſwick Church Lottery, having, in his opinion, rendered it inconvenient for him further to proceed in the ſale thereof, between eleven and twelve hundred tickets are unexpectedly returned to the Rector, Church-Wardens and Veſtry-men. This lays the Managers under the neceſſity of further adjourning the drawing of the Lottery, until the fifteenth day of October next, that they may have time to tranſmit theſe tickets to the parts of the ſtate where they are applied for, and receive the returns. As there are but few tickets beſides theſe remaining on hand, all perſons who are diſpoſed to promote the pious object of this Lottery, or to take a chance for the prizes therein, are requeſted to ſupply themſelves by the firſt of October; and the gentlemen appointed to diſpoſe of them, are deſired to return thoſe to the Managers which then remain unſold, to anſwer the applications of ſome gentlemen in the neighbourhood, who are poſtponed to this reſource for a ſupply.—And notice is hereby given, that the tickets not returned to the Managers by the eighth day of October, will be conſidered as at the riſk of the holders.

N. B. ROBERT MORRIS, Eſq. of New-Brunſwick, is duly choſen one of the Managers of the ſaid Lottery, and has given ſecurity and qualified agreeably to law. (eptO1)

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100 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Cambridge Common, Maſſachuſetts, on the afternoon of the 18th ult. a Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with a ſteel claſp, containing a number of valuable papers, among which were the following PUBLIC SECURITIES, viz.

Maſſachuſetts State Notes—No. 2,425, dated December 1, 1782, payable to *Thomas Greenwood*, for £. 23 16*s.* principal—No. 22,399, dated January 1, 1785, payable to *Nathaniel Partridge*, for £. 10 10*s.* principal.—No. ——, dated January 1, 1782, (an army note) payable to *Timothy Howard*, for £. 8 8*s.* 1*d.* principal.—No. ——, a Note (the number, date, and to whom payable, not known) for £. 3 0*s.* 3*d.* principal.—One Indent Certificate for Four Dollars, and a New-Hampſhire Certificate for about £. 12 payable to *John and Daniel Jenks*; alſo a number of Notes of Hand, one of which was for £. 572 given by *Nathan Bond* to *Samuel W. Pomeroy* (by whom it was endorſed) dated 1ſt May, 1792, and payable on the 11th Auguſt following; the others were all payable to the Subſcriber. The Securities are checked at the different offices from whence they were iſſued, and the Notes of Hand by the different ſigners, they can therefore be of no uſe to any but the owner.

The Subſcriber hereby offers a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS to any perſon or perſons who has found the ſame, and will return them to him, or leave them with the Printer hereof, and no queſtions will be aſked.

ABRAHAM FOSTER.

Salem, Maſſachuſetts, Auguſt 1, 1792. (eptf)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JUNE 28, 1792.

PURSUANT to the laſt Will and Teſtament of the late Rev. ALEXANDER WILLIAMSON, deceaſed, will be expoſed to Public Sale on Thurſday, the 11th of October next, at GEORGETOWN, on a credit of three years, the purchaſers giving bond with approved ſecurity, to bear intereſt from the date—That valuable Seat of Land, in Montgomery county, called HAYES; the late dwelling plantation of the deceaſed, containing between ſix and ſeven hundred acres, the greateſt part of which is rich, heavy timbered land, extremely well watered, and capable of affording a very conſiderable quantity of fine meadow;—Situated about 6 miles from the Federal City, and the ſame diſtance from George-Town, in a genteel neighbourhood, and a remarkable healthy part of the country.

The improvements are, a very elegant two ſtory Brick Dwelling Houſe, (with four rooms and a paſſage, or entry, on a floor) and the neceſſary outhouſes.

HENRY TOWNSEND,
BENJ. STODDERT,
THOMAS JOHNS,
} Executors.

(eptO)

TERRITORY OF COLUMBIA.

JULY 6, 1792.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, a Mill-Seat on Rock Creek, deemed by thoſe who have examined it, equal to any in the United States. The Mill-Houſe may be placed within one quarter of a mile of the river Potowmac, half a mile from the market houſe in Georgetown, and one mile from the Preſident's ſquare, in the city of Waſhington—on tide water, navigable for veſſels of ſeveral hundred buſhels burthen.—The ſtream is ſufficient, the year round, to turn four pair of ſtones, and the fall may be made from 25 to 30 feet. It is unneceſſary to dwell on the advantages of ſuch a ſituation.

The purchaſer may be accommodated with a few hundred acres of land adjoining the Mill-Seat, if that ſhould be an object.

(ep3m 14 Jul) B. STODDERT.

WANTED—TO RENT,

From the laſt of October next,

☞ *A convenient Houſe, in or near the centre of the City.—Enquire of the Editor.*

George-Town.

A Number of LOTS in every ſituation which may be deſired in City of WASHINGTON, will be offered for ſale by the Commiſſioners, on Monday the 8th day of October next. One fourth part of the money to be paid down, the reſidue in three equal annual payments, with yearly intereſt on the whole principal unpaid.

JOHN M'GANTT, Clerk to the Commiſſioners.

June 2, 1792. [eptf]

PLANS

OF THE

City of Waſhington,

Sold by the BOOKSELLERS,

DOBSON, CAREY, YOUNG, & CRUKSHANK.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 13th day of October next inclusive, for the ſupply of all rations which may be required for the uſe of the United States, from the firſt day of January to the thirty-firſt day of December 1793, both days inclusive, at Springfield, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, and the Poſt of Weſt-Point, in the State of New-York.

The rations to be ſupplied, are to conſiſt of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour,
One pound of beef, or ¾ of a pound of pork,
Half a jill of rum, brandy or whiſky,
One quart of ſalt,
Two quarts of vinegar,
Two pounds of ſoap,
One pound of candles.
} per 100 rations.

The propoſals may be made for both of the above-mentioned Poſts, or ſeparately, for Springfield and Weſt-Point.

Treaſury Department,

AUGUST, 20th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the office of the Secretary of the Treaſury until the fourth day of October next inclusively, for the ſupply of the following articles of Clothing for the Troops in the ſervice of the United States——viz.

FOR THE INFANTRY AND ARTILLERY.

4608 Hats	18460 Shirts
4608 Coats	7956 Pair of Socks
4608 Veſts	4608 Blankets
8668 Woolen Overalls	4608 Stocks
9216 Linen Overalls	4608 Stock Claſps
18376 Pair of Shoes	4608 Pair of Buckles

FOR THE CAVALRY.

360 Caps	720 Pair of Stockings
360 Coats	1440 Shirts
360 Veſts	360 Blankets
360 Pair of Leather (Breeches	360 Stocks
	360 Stock Claſps; alſo,
720 Pair of Boots	1200 Rifle Shirts, to be
360 Pair of Spurs	(made of Ruſſia Sheeting

The above Clothing to be delivered either in New-York, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at the option of the contractor or contractors, on or before the 15th day of June, 1793.

The propoſals may compriſe the whole of the before-mentioned Clothing, or any one or more of the component articles; to be furniſhed agreeably to patterns or ſpecimens, which will be ſhewn at the War Office. Good ſecurity will be required for the punctual and faithful performance of the contract. The payment will be on the delivery of the Clothing, or, if neceſſary, ſuch reaſonable advances will be made as the Secretary of the Treaſury ſhall deem expedient.

War Department,

AUGUST 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military Invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are intitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the 4th day of March 1792, and which will become due on the 5th day of September 1792, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the States reſpectively, under the uſual regulations, viz.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate, ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing the ſame is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2d. An affidavit, agreeably to the following form:

A. B. came before me, one of the Juſtices of the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited) That he ſerved (regiment, corps or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, muſt produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeably to the following form:

I, *A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney, to receive in my behalf of my penſion for ſix months, as an invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two, and ending the fifth day of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-two.*

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
} *Witneſſes.*

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the
Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX, *Secretary of War.*

☞ The Printers in the reſpective States are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers, for the ſpace of two months.